GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1785
ANSWERED ON:10.03.2017
Reproductive Illness among Women
Mahtab Shri Bhartruhari

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of reproductive illness among women have increased manifold during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard and if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes a new national health policy to address the issue of reproductive illness among women in the country;

(e) if so, the salient features of the policy along with the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to curb cases of reproductive illness among women across the country along with achievements thereof?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)

(a) & (b): Reproductive illness among women can be classified into gynaecological causes and obstetric related causes which include Sexually Transmitted Infection /Reproductive Tract Infection (STI/RTI), Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), cervical cancer and breast cancer etc.

The exact number of cervical and breast cancer cases reported is not maintained centrally however the estimated number of cervical and breast cancer incidence during the last two years is available, which is placed at Annexure-I.

As per the data reported in Strategic Information Management System (SIMS) of NACO and Health Management Information System (HMIS) of NHM, the cases of STI/RTI managed among women show only a marginal increase during last three years and the current year. Data is placed at Annexure-II

Strong efforts of the programme in reaching out to vulnerable population and improving coverage of services have led to increase in reporting of number of cases.

(c):
i. A Community Based Study was conducted by ICMR in year 2002-03 which has shown the prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infection /Reproductive Tract Infection amongst sexually active adults at about 5-6%.

ii. A community based study conducted by National Institute of Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH) in Mumbai indicates Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) prevalence of 22.5% among adolescent girls.

(d) & (e): Issues of reproductive illness among women are addressed in the draft National Health Policy. Salient features of the health policy are:
i. Provision of uniform standardized services of sexual and reproductive illness across all health facilities from PHC to District hospital and Medical colleges.

ii. Provisioning of free drugs for treatment of sexual and reproductive illness.

iii. Provisioning of counseling services at all the secondary and tertiary level facilities.

(f): Steps taken by Government to curb cases of reproductive illness are placed below-
i. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is implemented under NHM for interventions up to district level includes awareness generation for prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment of breast , cervical and oral cancer.

ii. Operational guidelines for screenings of common cancers have been issued to the State Governments.

iii. Universal screening of Syphilis in pregnant women.

iv. Provisioning of Community mobilization and education through grass root level workers like ASHA and anganwadi workers under RCH programme.

v. Information Education and Communication (IEC) material for mass media, mid media and print media to raise awareness of public on STI/RTI.